

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1900.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

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A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Carefully examined, the election returns indicate that out of the legislature just elected, a strong and stable government can be formed, which can carry on affairs satisfactorily for the full legislative term. At first sight it seemed probable that another election might have to be held before such a result could be counted upon with certainty, but the composition of the new house is so strongly in favor of the regular opposition party that settled political conditions can be very readily reached. Mr. Turner has not only been elected, but he has a majority of the house at his back, and his position has been strengthened by assurances from Messrs. Garden, Tatlow, Fulton and others of their readiness to accord him their support.

The Colonist feels specially gratified at this. From the very outset it has refused to listen to any suggestion of compromise. At a time when over-zealous partisans were crying out for one line of action and timid friends were advising another, the Colonist insisted that there should be no sacrifice of principle, no alliance with those whom it had opposed, and no subordination of provincial to federal issues. The result has been a triumphant vindication of Mr. Turner and his friends. Not a member of the Semlin government has a seat in the legislature, and of Mr. Martin's following only a small fragment remains. What course may be taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in calling upon a successor to Mr. Martin we cannot foresee, but we do know that Saturday's election condemns the exercise of the prerogative which led to Mr. Turner's dismissal and to his being passed over at the time of the dismissal of Mr. Semlin. The people have taken the matter in their own hands and there can be no mistaking the expression of their sentiments. It has taken nearly two years to get round to it, but Mr. Turner and his friends are in a stronger position in the house and the country to-day than they were in 1898.

The great point which we wish to emphasize this morning is that a government can be formed out of the present house that will be progressive in its policy and so strongly supported that it can go forward fearlessly in any line of action that it may select; but there are some other matters which have been settled by this election, namely:

That the province of British Columbia has no confidence in Mr. Joseph Martin as a political leader;

That the people are not willing to subordinate provincial to federal issues;

That the policy of government ownership of railways does not meet with the support of any considerable number of voters;

That in the opinion of the people, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has violated the principles of Responsible Government;

That there is no political rivalry between the Island and the Mainland, but both are as one for the cause of progress and constitutional government;

And last, but not least: That the people of British Columbia are resolved that the credit of the province shall be restored to its former standing, and the blight of experimental and demagogic legislation shall be removed at once and forever.

And this is glory enough for one day.

UNITED STATES MISSIONARIES.

Word Received From China That They Are All Safe.

New York, June 8.—The anxiety which has been felt in regard to the Presbyterian missionaries in the Pekin district was partially allayed to-day by the receipt of a cablegram from Dr. John W. Hendy, one of the board's oldest missionaries in China. The board cabled on the day for information, and the reply which came to-day reads: "Still danger." This was taken to indicate that no serious depredations have been made as yet by the Boxers. The Presbyterian Board has 58 American missionaries in the Shang Tung province. The American Board has also received a cablegram stating that all American missionaries are well, but that the government is demoralized and advising that help be requested from the state department.

Mene Mene Tekle Upharsin

Never, probably, in the history of constitutional government has a Monday morning's paper had such a Sabbath Day's text provided by the unparalleled and overwhelming voice of a free and justice-loving people. The "Power that Makes for Righteousness" in the world has not ceased even in our days to employ the fingers of a hand—a hand as worthily employed in registering the decrees of just condemnation on a ballot-paper, as in tracing the downfall of oppression on a tyrant's palace wall. There is this difference, however: When Belshazzar, the Satrap of the Province of Babylon, was at the close of his short and wild orgie of tyranny, drunken with pride, and in the sacrilegious act of mis-using the vessels placed in his hands, while praising his puny gods of brass and iron and gold; the words that foretold his fate needed an interpreter. The verdict of to-day, however, needs none.

"This writ so large that he that runs may read," Nearly two years ago, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, at once meeting the house, and learning by a straightforward vote of confidence the will of the people, as constitutionally expressed by their chosen representatives. C'est le premier pas qui coûte—and this first false step led to others as regrettable. The calling of Mr. Beaven, a rejected candidate, without a known supporter in the house, followed. He promptly, in accordance with constitutional precedent (as those who knew him expected), declined. Then followed the weary and disastrous misgovernment of minority factions—the Martin-Semlin-Cotton caucus, followed by the Cotton-Semlin anti-Martin combination. The defeat of the latter by a direct vote on the second reading of an important government bill, again gave Governor McInnes an opportunity to return to constitutional precedent, by calling in the leader of the victorious opposition; but again his evil genius prompted him to an even more deliberate infraction of the constitution. He selected a favorite, without a follower in the house; who was immediately condemned by a vote unique in the annals of parliamentary government—every member present, save one, voting absolute want of confidence in him as the person of confidence of the Lieutenant-Governor. For this Governor McInnes at once dissolved the house, and for the past four months has governed the province with special warrants, but without a legislature; though aided by Messrs. Joseph Martin, Cory Ryder, George Washington Beebe and other equally distinguished and recently imported citizens of the same calibre. Ordered by the Dominion authorities, the Governor was forced to appeal to the people. With everything in their favor; conspicuous and plainly obtruded wealth; the illegitimate assistance of special warrants in esse, and the legitimate favors and spoils of office in posse; with campaign literature covering the province like a plague of locusts and golden promises and fairy-tale post obits beyond the power of King Croesus himself to liquidate; they awaited the "handwriting" of the ballot. Our issue this morning shows the result:

MENE MENE TEKLE UPHARSIN.

No seer is needed to interpret it.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly,

Yet they grind exceeding small;

Though with patience He stands waiting,

With exactness He shall grind the mill."

Daniel tells us that in that same night, Belshazzar, the Satrap of Babylon, was superseded by Darius, the Great King in the East. Will history repeat itself?—Glad.

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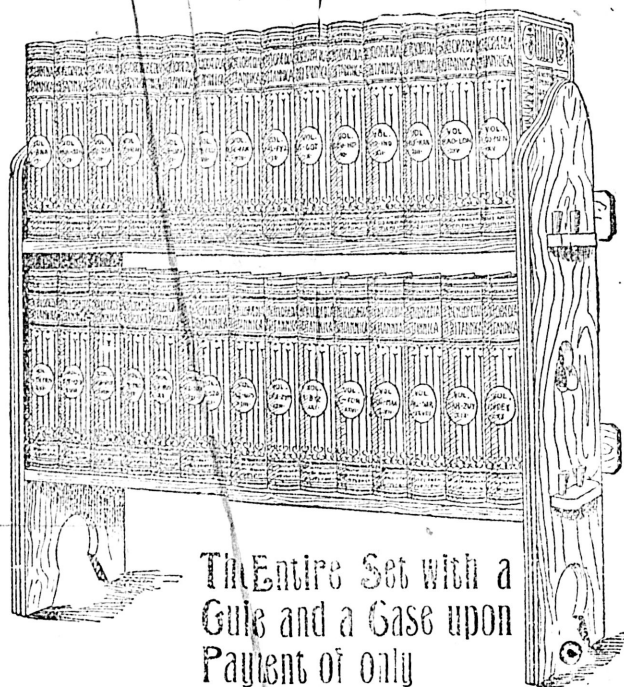
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Occupation

LOCAL NEWS.

A Pioneer at Rest.—The funeral of the late David F. Fee took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 128 North Park street, and was largely attended. Rev. E. G. Miller officiated at the house and cemetery. The pall-bearers were C. Booth, R. Geiger, M. McTiernan, F. Partridge, Capt. Campbell, G. Dougherty.

Goldstream Excursion.—The band concert and excursion at Goldstream yesterday was largely attended, and a very pleasant time was spent. The Sunday outings are becoming more popular each week and are patronized by orderly people, who greatly appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of getting away for a brief period into the quiet of the country.

Funeral of Mrs. Dods.—Rev. J. G. Hastings officiated yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the late Mrs. Dods, wife of Archibald Dods, which took place from the family residence, North Park street. The pall-bearers were William Dalby, W. A. Robertson, W. S. Sander, H. L. Catthart, T. Clyde and H. B. Rendell.

From the Orient.—Steamer Queen Adelaide of the Northern Pacific line arrived at William Head quarantine station yesterday afternoon from Hongkong. She will come in to the outer wharf to land her cargo and Asiatic passengers for this port about ten o'clock this morning. The Queen Adelaide will be followed by the steamer Duke of Edinburgh, which sailed from Yokohama four days after her. This steamer, which is making her first trip here for her present charterers, the Northern Pacific line, is a faster vessel than the Queen Adelaide and is expected to arrive on Wednesday.

A Modern Ark.—Steamer Princess Louise became a latter-day Noah's ark yesterday afternoon when she brought over the animals of the Norris & Howe show, which starts its entertainment here today. The steamer arrived at Turner Beach's wharf about 8 p.m., and a large crowd occupied the wharf to watch the landing of the elephant, the sacred ox, the African zebra, the trained seals, goats, dogs, ponies and monkeys. There were over a hundred dogs, a cage of monkeys and a big crowd of ponies. After landing the circus the Princess Louise commenced taking on cargo for skagway and way ports, and she sailed at 2 o'clock this morning for the North. She had a large crowd of Chinese canny employees, their matting, alarm clocks, pigs, chickens and fan-tan and opium layouts. The above deck passenger list was small. The Louise calls at all the northern ports and canneries on her way up and down.

A Miraculous Escape.—William Adamson, one of the crew brought to Chemainus by the ship Glenesslin, which loaded lumber at the British Columbia port, and is now on her way to South Africa, tells of a miraculous escape he had from a grave in the blue Pacific when the ship was on her way into Honolulu, from which port she came to the Royal Roads. He tumbled from the anchor chain of the Glenesslin, while she was under full sail in a stormy sea and in the midst of black darkness. Adamson is unable to swim, yet he survived after watching the ship disappear in the darkness and then came back until companions finally found him shrieking in the night and rescued him. Such an escape from death is as thrilling as that of any hero of Clarke Russell. Adamson's story is to the effect that at two o'clock in the morning he fell from the bow. One man heard his cry as he fell, and as the ship flew past he seized a buoy and threw it overboard. By a strange chance the buoy fell on Adamson, striking him. He seized it and cried for help, but no one heard him and the ship was lost in the blackness. Meanwhile Capt. Pritchard was calling for volunteers to man a boat and led by Stewart Griffin three men were lowered to look for the man overboard. Again the strange fortune that was to save Adamson drew them in his direction and over Adamson they found him and picked him up. It was indeed a miraculous escape.

A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.
And How a Joint Stock Company Owning "A Joint Will Have to Settle It."

Woo Gun, a grocery man and Chinese merchant, who keeps a store in Nanaimo, a week ago adopted a strange way to endeavor to make a number of his countrymen pay, his just debts. To tell the story from the beginning, Woo Gun went into debt to the tune of about two hundred dollars, and he gave his creditor, a Nanaimo man, a chattel mortgage on his effects. This mortgage was made early this spring and a few weeks ago the Nanaimo man noticed that the Chinese were going from the coal mines and there places were to be taken by white men. As Woo Gun had many accounts out, among the Chinese miners, he received, and with the loss of the employment those accounts would be probably additions to the book of bad debts the Nanaimo man foreclosed and put a bolt into the grocery shop. But Woo Gun, who near the door the air was free, for three days the bailiff lived on a bench near the door, and then the Chinese man met his indebtedness, the removal of the goods began.

When the expressman began to take this down there was a yell, a shriek from an old woman, sobbing from another, and a jabber from the assembled Chinese. The front of the door began to look black with Chinamen coming from everywhere. There was a loud chorus of jabbering. "What's up?" asked the expressman. "What?" said the bailiff. "His loss," said one of the Chinese. "His loss go away now." And the jabbering, and jabbering went on.

This picture, a truly Oriental chronicle of a man with two little sprays of whiskers and long finger nails, as it was soon afterwards found, was the god of at least a score of Chinamen. No less than a score had subscribed to a fund to bring it out from China, and it was valued at over three hundred dollars, although a high estimate from one who had not a queue would be about two bits.

CLAUDE McMICKING DEAD.

Sudden Death Suddenly to Pneumonia at Seattle.

The hurried trip of Mr. R. B. McMicking, accompanied by the family physician, Mr. Duncan, to Seattle, on Saturday, where his eldest son Claude lay dangerously ill, proved of no avail, death having claimed the young man two and a half hours before the anxious father's arrival.

All had been done that kind hands could supply to minister to his relief, but the dread and so often fatal pneumonia had too firmly fastened itself upon the system to be made to relinquish its hold, and the young life ebbed out at 11:40 on Saturday morning last. The body has been brought home, and now awaits burial at the residence, Kingston street, where the funeral ceremonies will commence at 2:30, and 3 p.m. from the Presbyterian church, Douglas street.

Claude was well known in this city, where he was born, and where, until three years ago, he made his home. Of a genial disposition, and endowed with rare mental abilities, he made many friends, who were often charmed by his exquisite work as a pianist. The sympathy of the community goes out to the family in this their hour of sorrow.

THE DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE.

The system of disappearing carriages appears to have originated with Colonel Moncrieff, of England, who patented his invention in that country in 1864, though the details were worked out by Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co. Colonel Moncrieff proposed that the enormous energy of recoil, or "kick" of the guns in firing—a pressure amounting to upwards of 35,000 pounds to the square inch—should be utilized in bringing the gun down into a protected position behind an earthwork, and at the same time caused the gun to rise again by means of a cable into firing position after it had been loaded.

The "Moncrieff" mounting was so designed that a heavy counterpoise tended to keep the gun in firing position. The energy of recoil was absorbed in lifting the counterpoise, and a ratchet and pawl kept the gun in the position to which it finally recoiled. In operation, each time it was fired the gun recoiled to the loading position, in which it was held until loaded, when, on pulling the pawl, the counterweight lifted the gun into firing position, or, as it is termed, "in battery." G. H. Powell, in The Engineering Magazine for June.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE HEN

Seems to Be a Good Deal of Human Nature About Her.

There is a great deal of human nature in a hen. A hen has a self-abnegation great as that of human mothers. She goes almost without food herself that her chicks may eat. She scatters the dough about with her own bill that it may be accessible to the little bills, or, perhaps, to teach them how to work. The wire-worms, the bugs, the flies, all the little little troubles, she divides for her chicks, reserving not a morsel for herself. All their gambols and pranks and wild ways she bears with untiring patience. They hop up by twos and threes on her back. They peck at her bill. One sunny little fellow I remember seeing actually jump up and catch hold of the little red wing above her head, and hanging to it, swung backwards and forwards half a dozen times, and she was evidently only amused, and reckoned it a mark of precocity.

Yet, with all her intense, absorbing parental love, the hen has very serious deficiencies. Devoted to her little ones, she will scratch vigorously and unflinchingly to protect them, yet she will not stand before a straight line out of harm's way, but as hovering around her on all sides in a dangerous proximity. Like the poet, she looks not forward nor behind. If they are beyond her, she is very well; if they are at her side, she scratches, scratches, scratches in the soil, and she is evidently only amused, and reckoned it a mark of precocity.

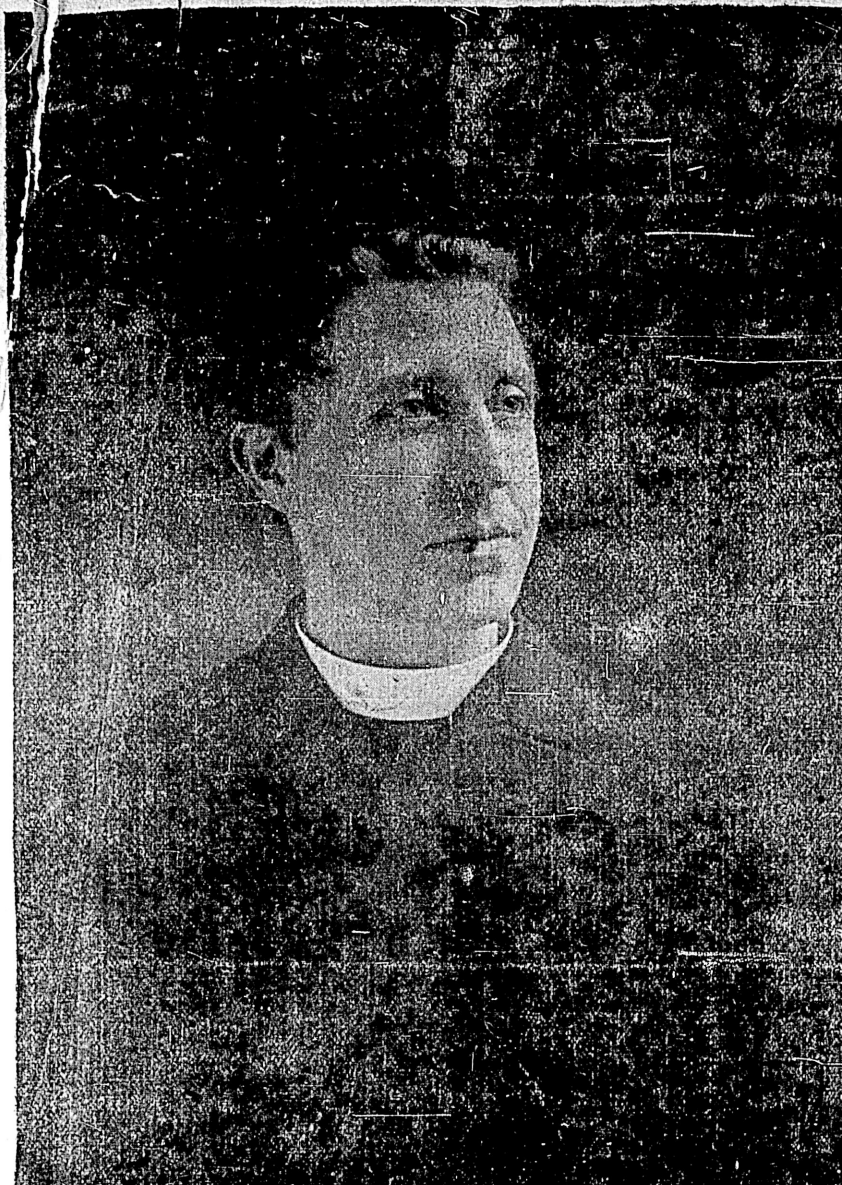
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THE CONSECRRATION OF BISHOP ORTH.



THE RIGHT REV. BERTRAND ORTH, D.D.

The ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Orth at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral, yesterday morning, was most impressive. The handsome church was packed to the doors long before the hour of commencement of the service. The Most Rev. Archbishop Christie, of Oregon, was consecrated, and there were upwards of 30 attendant clergy. The nature of the solemn service was as described in the Column of yesterday morning. Archbishop Christie preached a most appropriate and impressive sermon in the evening. At the conclusion of the service, the audience assembled at Institute hall, New street, where short speeches of congratulation to Bishop Orth were made by Archbishop Christie, Bishop O'Dea, Bishop Glorieux, Prefect Apostolic Rene and Very Rev. Father Verburg, of Baker City. The hall had been nicely decorated for the occasion. At the rear of the stage, on which were seated the bishops and the local and visiting clergy, was a large picture of Queen Victoria.

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Bertrand Orth, D.D., Bishop of Vancouver Island.

May it please Your Lordship.—With joy and happiness, and with expressions of true and loyal submission to you, as our Chief Pastor, we extend to you a loving welcome to this diocese and our fair city, which bears the name of our beloved Queen; and, in so doing, wish to make known our love and obedience to the Holy Father, Leo XIII., who has sent you to guide us in the way of the true faith.

We greet Your Lordship with feelings of gratitude, veneration, and attachment. Gratitude for the blessing bestowed upon our diocese in your consecration as Bishop; veneration for the Rock of Peter,

the Church established by Almighty God; and veneration for yourself, who so worthily for thirty or more years have borne the labors and burdens of the Church in this western country; attachment for Your Lordship because of your qualities which call for reverence, and also out of regard for the high dignity of your office—your academic training—your early missionary work among the pioneers and natives of the then almost unknown parts of Oregon—especially your beautiful parish of St. Lawrence, built from its very foundation by your untiring efforts, where young and old of all denominations have learned to love you, are all facts that speak to us strongly and move our hearts to gladness to this that we have been so signally favored.

In tendering Your Lordship our heartfelt welcome we cannot but recall that the Gospel was first implanted in British Columbia through the instrumentality of Monsieur Blanchet, first Archbishop of Oregon, and the Right Rev. Modest Demers, first Bishop of Victoria. We therefore witness that the Church in this diocese has always been closely bound to the province of Oregon, and in this connection we recall the fact that Your Lordship's predecessor in this Bishopric was by the grace of the Holy Father, and in recognition of his great talents, translated to and became the Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Portland—and in welcoming Your Lordship—it is with sentiments of love and joy that we also welcome again in our midst His Grace the Most Reverend Alexander Christie, D.D., who is so universally remembered, revered and honored as our Archbishop.

Thinking also the other Right Reverend Lords of the province for having honored Your Lordship and us by their presence.

L. G. McQUADE,
Chairman of Committee.
A. E. McPHILLIPS,
Secretary.

On behalf of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.

His Lordship the Right Reverend Bertrand Orth, Bishop of Vancouver Island.

May it please Your Lordship.—On behalf of Young Ladies' Institute, No. 33, Seghers Council, No. 85; Young Men's Institute, and Lutes Council, No. 501, Young Men's Institute, we tender Your Lordship a most cordial welcome to the city of Victoria. We also extend our congratulations on your elevation to the office of Bishop of this diocese, and recognize that the future of the Church in this portion of the country will have at its head a prelate whose name, like the names of his predecessors of Your Lordship is loved by all.

We may be strangers in same to Your Lordship, but the portals of our hearts are open to receive a spiritual ruler whose main object is to hold out man's only genuine happiness as an everlasting reward if he but ever think, will and word his due for God. We look up with profound respect to the guardian of our Holy Church. Our societies teach that it must be the deepest conviction that to live in the service of God is man's highest, noblest, first and last duty. As children of the Church we reverence our spiritual advisors and with due respect and deference offer our congratulations.

We pray that Almighty God will multiply the churches and missions under your charge and aid you in the duties which our Holy Father in his wisdom called you to assume.

(MRS.) T. LEONARD,
President Y. L. I., No. 33;
W. H. HARRIS,
Pres. Seghers Council, No. 85, Y.M.I.
FRANK SERE,
Pres. Lutes Council, No. 501, Y.M.I.

After the presentation of addresses and the conclusion of the speeches, the audience passed on to the stage and shook hands with Bishop Orth and Archbishop Christie.

Bishop Orth will attend a joint meeting of the local branches of the Y. M. I. at Institute hall this evening.

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IMPORTS OF Champagne

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From January 1st to May 1st, 1900.

CASES	
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry	40,812
Moet & Chandon	10,758
Pommery & Greno	5,761
Heidsieck & Co.	4,105
Piper Heidsieck	2,805
Louis Roederer	2,523
Vve. Clicquot	1,710
Perrier-Jouet	1,695
Ruinart, Pere & Fils	1,450
Pol Roger & Cie	655
Delbeck & Co.	625
A. De Montebello & Co.	620
Bouche, Fils & Co.	563
Ernest Irroy & Co.	421
St. Marceaux	403
Various other brands	4,612
Total	79,518

Compiled from Custom House Records

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry

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Note the Importations from January 1st to May 1st this year.

A Champagne Eclipse.

By its unexcelled quality G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry eclipsed all competitors and imported 109,303 cases in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand. With the enormous stock of choicest wines its quality will be maintained, and its 1895 Vintage now imported equals its best predecessors.

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SEE THAT YOU GET THE MUMM'S
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IN THIS CUT: IT IS THE GENUINE
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Colonels Ready Made

Dr. Borden's Bill Meets With Great Chaffing in the House.

Members of Both Sides Make Fun of the Honorary Officers.

Under the head of "Tin Pot Titles," the Montreal Star publishes the following account of the discussion on Dr. Borden's bill to appoint honorary colonels of the militia:

Dr. Borden's bill to amend the Militia Act came up for discussion in committee of the whole. It contains the following clause: "2—Section 45 of the said act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor: '45—Officers holding commissions as lieutenant-colonel in the militia may be transferred to the retired list with honorary rank not exceeding that of colonel, and officers now on the retired list holding commissions as lieutenant-colonel may be promoted to the rank of colonel, under regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council.' '2—Officers from the retired list may be appointed to the active list or such other list as from time to time authorized, but no officer so re-appointed shall be compelled to serve in a lower rank than that with which he retired.'"

This clause in connection with the recent appointment of honorary colonels gave rise to considerable bantering, and Mr. Fraser, of Guysborough, opposed it. He did not see any sense in calling a man a colonel who could not drill a squad. It was most ridiculous. They should leave the distinction of colonel for those who had earned it.

Sir Charles Tupper—1 hope Mr. Fraser does not attack the distinction conferred on the Prime Minister. If so, he must put in a word of defence. He had experience in drilling and disciplining a most fractious body of men, and so was eminently qualified. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fraser—I would suggest that the rank of hon. colonel be at once conferred on the leader of the opposition. (Laughter.)

Mr. Osler considered there was no more reason why a civilian should be made colonel than that Mr. Charlton should be called Reverend. This was degrading military rank. Dr. Montague got Dr. Borden to read a list of those who had been made honorary colonels, and there were loud cheers when the names of Sir Louis Davies and Hon. R. T. Dobell were called. It was doubted when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name was mentioned, and the Premier bowed and joined in the laughter.

Dr. Montague ascertained that there had been only one such appointment before 1896, and remarked that his was evidently a new rank of titled gentlemen under this democratic government. He baited the Premier in regard to his military experience with the Saskatchewan musket. Who wanted this list of colonels anyway? They had better confirm what had been done and leave the matter there. He would not like to take away from the Premier and Mr. Dobell their titles, for he considered Mr. Dobell's an ample reward for his services.

Mr. Davies—Make him commodore.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Chief cook and bottle washer.

Mr. Charlton feared the militia might soon suffer from an absence of privates, and Mr. Davin supported the measure as entirely consistent with Liberal policy.

A discussion then ensued on the power of the government to confer the rank of colonel on any civilian who had not been lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Foster demanded to see the authority by which these appointments were made, and Sir Charles Tupper claimed there was no authority in the bill to appoint a man who had also raised the question of precedence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Major-General Hutton had recommended the appointments of civilians as honorary colonels, and claimed that he had such authority. In this connection, Dr. Borden put in the plea that it cost money to maintain a regiment, and many gentlemen who could not personally become part of it were willing to show their interest in the regiment by becoming honorary colonel and aiding its finances. Mr. Clarke, Toronto, deplored this, and said that it was within the power of the regiment to make these men patrons or honorary members of the mess, but he entirely disapproved of the provision. He thought it provided a reason for rejecting the bill.

Mr. Haggart had never heard of honorary lieutenant-colonels.

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Low Water In the Lakes

Professor Coleman of Toronto University Discusses Its Significance.

Not Much Reason for the Al- armist Reports Heard of Late.

From the Methodist Magazine.

It is hard for us to believe that the splendid fresh-water seas, which we call the Great Lakes, can undergo any important change. They seem so secure and rightful possession, that we look on the lowering of their waters three or four feet beneath the usual level with a certain irritation, as if nature were treating us unfairly in making us adjust our harbours to a new level. The idea never enters our minds that these lakes could be destroyed, or so swollen as to flood every city on their shores; and yet the geologist has proofs that these broad and beautiful sheets of water represent only a fleeting stage in the series of episodes making up the history of this part of America.

Not only has Lake Ontario more than once brimmed over banks a hundred and fifty feet above its present shores, but it has been at least once, and probably twice or thrice, wiped completely out of existence; and all this within quite recent geological times, that is, since the beginning of the Ice Age; and much the same is true of the other lakes of the St. Lawrence system.

The best record of the history of Lake Ontario is to be found in the picturesque cliffs of the Scarborough Heights, and the ravines of the Don and the Humber, bits of attractive natural scenery too little valued by Torontonians, but full of significance to the student of glacial geology.

The history is not so clearly written that "the who runs may read"; on the contrary, one must examine into the matter with something of the detective's patient skill, following up the clues afforded by a broken shell, a beetle's wing, a bit of rotten wood in a clay bank, a scratched pebble here and a crumpled leaf of sand there; until at last the web of circumstantial evidence is complete, and takes shape before our eyes.

It is a fascinating study, but the limits of a magazine article make details inadvisable, so that results must be dealt with rather than methods of research. Most of the information used in this article has been obtained by Dr. G. J. Hinde, formerly a resident of Toronto, and the present writer; but the works of Dr. Spencer, Sir William Dawson and others have also been drawn upon.

The most legible of our documents is to be found at the Scarborough Heights. The dotted boulder which rises from the lake at Victoria Park, reaches a height of nearly a hundred and fifty feet, to rise again as suddenly, and finally plunges again to the lake level at Highland Creek; a sort of Cupid's bow nine miles in length. Another dotted band caps the summit of the height three hundred feet above the lake.

In nature these dotted bands consist of boulder clay, the carpet of confused clay and stones spread out irregularly over a country covered by a glacier, a sort of trail of the ice by which the geologist can track the movements of the monster after he has retreated. There are three of these beds of boulder clay to be seen about Toronto, though the lowest is out of reach beneath the lake at Scarborough, and each of them bears convincing evidence of a tremendous act in the drama of the world's life in this region, when a chill ice monster gathered its forces in the fastness of Labrador, snows heaped on snows, till they lay to a depth of ten thousand feet in the north and crept slowly southward and westward, overwhelming the continent, driving all living beings to more genial regions, filling the beds of lakes and rivers, and dragging everywhere the spoils of rock and soil it had gathered in its previous courses.

But the scene changes. The warm south wind and the sun at length melt the upper hand and the ice mass melts away faster than it is replenished. It gradually retreats towards its northern home, freeing the earth from an incubus and allowing the advancing hosts of plants and animals to occupy their old territories.

Each bed of boulder clay marks an invasion of the ice, while the beds of stratified sand and clay between them prove interglacial periods when the waters of the lake were busy spreading out the materials brought down by swollen streams, entombing here and there bits of wood and bark, or insects or shellfish, to give us an idea of the life of the time.

Lake Ontario, then, has been allowed out of its bed and destroyed more than once by the invasion of glaciers. After each retreat of the ice there was a stage

of high water; the first time the water rose at least a hundred and forty feet above the present level, for beds of sediment were formed at that height; the second time, two hundred and eighty feet higher than now; and the third time, a hundred and sixty. The last water level left its mark as a well defined beach with sand bars and cliffs, as may be seen along the foot of the Davenport ridge to the north of Toronto, or the grand cliffs near Hamilton. This line of old beaches has been traced by Dr. Spencer from Trenton to Hamilton on the north shore, and on the south as far as Kingston, while Professor Gilbert has followed it along the American shore.

It will be noted that any of the high water stages would have flooded Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and a dozen other towns and cities on the north and south shores of the lake.

How are we to account for these tremendous changes in the lake level? For the last episode, which Dr. Spencer has named the Iroquois water, three theories have been formed, and probably the two former stages of high water may be accounted for in the same way. According to one theory the earth's crust was heaved up in the neighborhood of the present Thousand Islands, thus holding back the water and raising its level.

A second theory, which is held by Dr. Spencer, supposes that the whole of eastern Canada was sunk beneath its present level to a depth of four hundred feet, allowing the sea to flow inland so that the site of Montreal was submerged, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence stretched to the foot of what is now the "Mountain" at Hamilton.

A third theory, which is the one most generally held by geologists, and to my mind, the most probable one, assumes that the retreat of the glaciers of the Ice Age was arrested for a while in the neighborhood of Kingston, and that a wall of blue ice lay across the foot of the lake, damming its waters until they rose high enough to flow off by a new channel toward the Hudson.

There is one very remarkable circumstance to be mentioned regarding the old Iroquois water. Its beach must have been horizontal when it was made, but Dr. Spencer has shown that it is now tilted out of position. It stands a hundred and fourteen feet above Burlington Bay, a hundred and sixty feet above Toronto Bay, and about two hundred feet above the lake at Scarborough Heights, and over four hundred feet above the Bay of Quinte at Trenton. How could a flat mother earth indulge in such a freak as this?

Probably the best explanation is to suppose that the earth's crust rests on a somewhat plastic substratum. Load it down with five thousand feet thickness of ice and it sinks under the burden. Thaw off the ice and it slowly rises again. Since the ice thawed away first from the southwest end, that corner of the raft bobbed up first, while the north-east end was still held down.

Then the Iroquois lake cut its shore line.

When the rest of the ice finally melted, the north-east of Canada rose in its turn, and all the beach lines were tilted out of place. Mr. Warren Upham, who is gifted with imagination, even thinks that this part of the once ice-laden continent floated up too far, and is still oscillating, trying to reach an equilibrium! Dr. Spencer holds, however, that the uplift is not yet ended, and that eastern Ontario is still on the rise.

One curious inference from this "differential uplift," is, that the trough of Lake Ontario was tilted down so far at first as to leave the Hamilton end high and dry. It was only as the Thousand Islands and rose toward its present position that the lake backed up, filling the basin in which we now find it.

It should be remembered that all these strange events in the life history of Lake Ontario, and the similar events in the history of the other lakes, took place in times that the geologist looks on as very recent, within the last one or two hundred thousand years, at least the last episode, that of the Iroquois water, probably within the last seven thousand years, and possibly within half that time.

While it is a comfort to think that these catastrophes of ice and flood took place some time ago, it is disquieting to reflect that what happened in the past may happen again in the future; and the steady fall of the water in our lakes, now the St. Lawrence begins to sharply home to us, that changes may take place in our day. When vessels can no longer enter our harbours with full cargoes, the business may begin to think that he may have some interest in changes of water level as well as the geologist. Calculations have been made, showing how many millions of dollars of loss will result from the lowering of the waters a given number of inches, and the prospect of a further lowering is decidedly disagreeable.

The business man may be reassured, however. There is no prospect, from the scientific side, of any important change within a geologically short time, a few hundred years, for instance; so that corner lots on good business streets in our cities need not be sold hastily at a sacrifice.

The papers one sees almost statements as to the effect of deepening the channels between the lakes and the sea; but this can have no effect unless the deepening takes place at the immediate outlet of the lake, in the case of On-

tario at the Thousand Islands. There is no evidence that the St. Lawrence at that point is deepening its channel appreciably. No amount of work done in removing obstructions lower down the river can affect the level of Lake Ontario.

Of course, the diverting of a considerable amount of water by the Chicago drainage canal would have its effect on all the lakes and rivers below. Aside from such artificial causes, there is no reason to suppose that their water is likely to sink below a certain point fixed by the fluctuations of the rain supply of the region as a whole.

Mr. Stupart, Director of the meteorological service of Canada is of opinion that changes in water levels are directly connected with changes in the annual rainfall, which is not likely to vary beyond certain limits; so that the water may be expected presently to rise again.

Changes in the level of the St. Lawrence, such as have disquieted the merchant princes of Montreal, no doubt have their cause in the varying amount of water discharged from the Great Lakes. When water is low in the reservoir, the current that flows from it must be diminished, just as it must rise again when the reservoir is filled.

Lower down on the St. Lawrence, where the tide flows, and on the coasts of our Maritime Provinces, there are evidences of changes somewhat like those of the lakes, but probably not always produced by the same causes. Sir William Dawson, and others, have described old beaches with marine shells found five or six hundred feet above sea level on the banks of the mountain at Montreal, as well as here and there along the shores of the lower St. Lawrence; direct proofs that the land once stood that much lower, but has risen to the present height.

On the other hand, the Chignecto ship rail way excavations have disclosed peat beds buried in the sand many feet below the present tide level, demonstrating a sinking of the land, surface in that region.

To discuss the question of how these changes in the relative position of land and sea are related to the variations in level of the Great Lakes during, and after, the Ice Age, would, however, lead us too far.

That another Ice Age may come, blotting out our cities and leaving only traces of our civilization in obscure interglacial beds; and that other changes in water level may flood the lowlands or leave our ports high and dry and far from lake or sea, is not at all impossible; but probably good Mother Nature will give us a few centuries of warning, so that we may arrange our affairs in time. For the present we may expect the law of averages to hold, so that the years of low water in our lakes and rivers will be balanced by years of higher water in the not distant future.

A. P. COLEMAN.

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Defeat the whiffy Boer?
Toss him down his system up
With good old "Jesse Moore!"

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The Chinese In Montreal

Oriental Problem Begins to Be Felt Now in Eastern Canada.

Hundred and Thirty Laundry- men In Jail for Refusing to Pay Taxes.

The Chinese problem is at last making itself felt in the East, as the following from the Montreal Witness shows:

There are now one hundred and thirty Chinamen incarcerated in the Montreal jail, undergoing two months' imprisonment each, for non-payment of a business tax of \$50, imposed by the council on all laundries in the city. Others are being taken to jail every day, the full number of the offenders being about two hundred. The cost of feeding each of these men is seven cents and a quarter per day, the same as any and all other prisoners, on an average. They seem perfectly satisfied with their fare and other accommodation, but are looking forward to the date of their liberation with pleasurable anticipation. At home they work hard and circumstances often compel them to "live" on one dollar or a little more per week. In many cases the total revenue from their business amounts to only six or seven dollars for as many days' work, out of which rent, water, fuel and other incidental expenses have to be met.

When the Chinamen were compelled to put in water meters the cost was considered necessary and some objected. At last, however, they submitted to the inevitable and hoped their hardest burden had come. But when the business tax of fifty dollars for each laundry was imposed, it was considered the last straw, so they refused absolutely to pay it and decided to go to jail instead. The justness of this tax has been debated and questioned, quietly, in the most influential circles.

From conversations with the Chinese themselves it is evident that they consider themselves grievously persecuted. They are inclined to speak freely on the subject to sympathizers, but are unable to suggest a way out of their difficulties, and are afraid that almost any movement on their part, would take them out of the frying pan into the fire. In reply to the question, "Why do you not concentrate your business in the city into half a dozen large establishments like the other laundry concerns?" the reply was to the effect that the Chinese do not like the "company" system. They have no faith or confidence in one another, and it was not to be expected that they would trust "foreign devils" in business matters. A Chinaman, it was explained by one of themselves, likes to put all the receipts into his own pocket and make all the disbursements personally from the same receptacle. Partnerships are rare among them. The largest number of Chinamen employed in a single laundry in this city is said to be six; as a rule there are but two or three.

"Why don't you leave Montreal?" was another question put to a well informed Chinaman. "We would all like to go," was his reply, "but it costs \$150 each to get into the United States, and the fare back to China is more than we can afford, while there is not enough business in many towns in Canada to support us in addition to the big laundry agencies. So we are compelled to stay here and get along the best way we can."

Incidentally it might be mentioned that the gambling or "Chinatown" element which is established in this city is very influential, and the majority are largely directed by the commands or opinions of a few recognized heads. It has been asserted upon grounds believed to be reliable that these and similar persecutions to which the Chinese are subjected in "Christian" lands are reported home to China, and that the onuses suffered by missionaries there may be attributed to some extent to the spirit of revenge entertained by the native Orientals.

One gentleman who is much in sympathy with the Chinese in their present difficulty suggested that attention should be got up and presented to council asking that the Chinese laundry tax be put on a fair and workable basis; and that they should be treated the same as any other or as Canadians would like to be treated in China.

A conversation with a worker in one of the Chinese Sunday schools elicited some interesting facts. He referred to the fact that three weeks ago last Sunday the Chinamen of Montreal inaugurated a strike against the Sunday schools, and since then the attendance has fallen

off about fifty per cent. The cause of this as given by those interested was not directly the imposition of the \$50 tax, though indirectly it had something to do with it. It was reported that there is in Montreal a secret society, to which nearly all Chinamen belong. The aim of this society is to establish in Montreal a Chinatown similar to what they have in New York and Boston, where all forms of Chinese excesses are given full play. There seemed, however, to be a minority of the members, principally those who have come under the influence of the Sunday schools, who do not actively support this scheme, and thus it comes that the leaders of the retrogressive movement look upon the Sunday schools as prejudicial to their aims. They succeeded in ordering a boycott against the Sunday schools, and now any member attending is subject to a fine by the society of four dollars, half of which goes to the informer. It is said that there are spies watching all the schools for the purpose of securing the name of all attendants, and a regular reign of terror seems to have been started. The laundry tax merely serves for an argument for these secret society agents, who tell the "boys" that those who manage the schools, if they would use their influence, they could have the tax removed, and that because they do not they have not the welfare of the Chinamen at heart.

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